Certification of Hunting and Sport Fishing Licenses Issued, 50 CFR part 80, subpart D.” The WSFR program continues to enhance use of their “Wildlife Tracking and Reporting Actions for the Conservation of Species (TRACS)” system to collect information electronically from financial assistance applicants and recipients. As of Federal fiscal year 2021, WSFR will begin using TRACS to collect State license data and certifications electronically. As this control number includes the Wildlife TRACS system collection, in this revision we are consolidating the OMB Control No. 1018–0007 information collection requirements into this collection. If OMB approves this request, we will discontinue OMB Control Number 1018–0007. Consolidation of OMB approvals for Service financial assistance-related collections into a single collection reduces burden on the public by ensuring consistency in the application and award administration processes across all Service financial assistance programs.

Foreign Aid Transparency and Accountability Act Compliance

We are implementing the enhanced results-oriented accountability requirements in the Foreign Aid Transparency and Accountability Act (Pub. L. 114–191), OMB guidance memorandum M–18–04, “Monitoring and Evaluation Guidelines for Federal Departments and Agencies that Administer United States Foreign Assistance,” and OMB revisions to 2 CFR part 200 published August 13, 2020 (85 FR 49506). To meet the enhanced requirements, some programs may collect more performance information than previously collected.

The authority for this action is the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.).

Madonna Baucom,
Information Collection Clearance Officer, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

[FR Doc. 2021–14675 Filed 7–9–21; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4333–15–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Fish and Wildlife Service


Endangered Species; Recovery Permit Applications

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of receipt of permit applications; request for comments.

SUMMARY: We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, have received applications for permits, permit renewals and/or permit amendments to conduct activities intended to enhance the propagation or survival of endangered species under section 10(a)(1)(A) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (ESA; 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), and our regulations in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) at 50 CFR part 17. With some exceptions, the ESA prohibits take of listed species unless a Federal permit is issued that authorizes such take. The ESA’s definition of “take” includes hunting, shooting, harming, wounding, or killing, and also such activities as pursuing, harassing, trapping, capturing, or collecting.

A recovery permit issued by us under section 10(a)(1)(A) of the ESA authorizes the permittee to take endangered or threatened species while engaging in activities that are conducted for scientific purposes that promote recovery of species or for enhancement of propagation or survival of species. These activities often include the capture and collection of species, which would result in prohibited take were a permit not issued. Our regulations implementing section 10(a)(1)(A) for these permits are found at 50 CFR 17.22 for endangered wildlife species, 50 CFR 17.32 for threatened wildlife species, 50 CFR 17.62 for endangered plant species, and 50 CFR 17.72 for threatened plant species.

Permit Applications Available for Review and Comment

Proposed activities in the following permit requests are for the recovery and enhancement of propagation or survival of the species in the wild. The ESA requires that we invite public comment before issuing these permits.

Accordingly, we invite local, State, Tribal, and Federal agencies and the public to submit written data, views, or arguments with respect to these applications. The comments and
recommendations that will be most useful and likely to influence agency decisions are those supported by quantitative information or studies. Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Permit application No.</th>
<th>Applicant</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Type of take</th>
<th>Permit action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TE 62026E–1 ..........</td>
<td>Catherine Haase, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, TN.</td>
<td>Gray bat (<em>Myotis grisescens</em>), Indiana bat (<em>Myotis sodalis</em>), and northern long-eared bat (<em>Myotis septentrionalis</em>).</td>
<td>Kentucky and Tennessee</td>
<td>Study community structure and habitat use.</td>
<td>Hand-capture from culverts, identify, and release.</td>
<td>Amendment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TE 32397A–5 ..........</td>
<td>James Godwin, Auburn University, Auburn, AL.</td>
<td>Alabama red-bellied turtle (<em>Pseudemys alabamensis</em>), eastern indigo snake (<em>Drymarchon corais couperi</em>), flattened musk turtle (<em>Sternotherus depressus</em>), and Black Warrior waterdog (<em>Necturus alabamensis</em>).</td>
<td>Alabama and Mississippi</td>
<td>Population management, scientific research, population surveys, and monitoring.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>TE 60238B–1 ..........</td>
<td>Georgia Museum of Natural History, Athens, GA.</td>
<td>Indiana bat (<em>Myotis sodalis</em>), gray bat (<em>Myotis grisescens</em>), and northern long-eared bat (<em>Myotis septentrionalis</em>).</td>
<td>Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia.</td>
<td>Presence/absence surveys, studies to document habitat use, and population monitoring.</td>
<td>Capture with mist nets, handle, identify, and release ...</td>
<td>Renewal/Amendment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registration No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Species Details</td>
<td>Locations</td>
<td>California</td>
<td>Notes</td>
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<tr>
<td>TE 65002A–2</td>
<td>Robert Oney, Versailles, KY</td>
<td>Gray bat (Myotis grisescens), Indiana bat (Myotis sodalis), northern long-eared bat (Myotis septentrionalis), and Virginia big-eared bat (Corynorhinus (= Plecotus) townsendii virginianus).</td>
<td>Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.</td>
<td>Presence/absence surveys, population monitoring, and studies to document habitat use.</td>
<td>Enter hibernacula or maternity roost caves, capture with mist nets or harp traps, handle, identify, band, radio tag, and collect hair samples.</td>
<td>Renewal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TE 148282–6</td>
<td>Jack Willhide, Franklin, TN</td>
<td>Gray bat (Myotis grisescens), Indiana bat (Myotis sodalis), northern long-eared bat (Myotis septentrionalis), Ozark big-eared bat (Corynorhinus (= Plecotus) townsendii ingens), and Virginia big-eared bat (Corynorhinus (= Plecotus) townsendii virginianus).</td>
<td>Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.</td>
<td>Presence/absence surveys, population monitoring, and studies to document habitat use.</td>
<td>Enter hibernacula or maternity roost caves, capture with mist nets or harp traps, handle, identify, band, radio tag, and collect hair samples.</td>
<td>Renewal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TE 94849B–2</td>
<td>Copperhead Environmental Consulting, Paint Lick, KY</td>
<td>Gray bat (Myotis grisescens), Indiana bat (Myotis sodalis), northern long-eared bat (Myotis septentrionalis), Ozark big-eared bat (Corynorhinus (= Plecotus) townsendii ingens), and Virginia big-eared bat (Corynorhinus (= Plecotus) townsendii virginianus).</td>
<td>Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.</td>
<td>Presence/absence surveys, studies to document habitat use, population monitoring, and to evaluate potential impacts of white-nose syndrome or other threats.</td>
<td>Enter hibernacula or maternity roost caves, capture with mist nets or harp traps, handle, identify, collect hair samples, band, radio tag, light-tag, wing-punch, and collect hair samples.</td>
<td>Renewal/Amendment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PER 0002649</td>
<td>Joey Weber, Candler, NC</td>
<td>Gray bat (Myotis grisescens), Indiana bat (Myotis sodalis), northern long-eared bat (Myotis septentrionalis), and Virginia big-eared bat (Corynorhinus (= Plecotus) townsendii virginianus).</td>
<td>Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.</td>
<td>Presence/absence surveys, population monitoring, and studies to document habitat use.</td>
<td>Enter hibernacula or maternity roost caves, capture with mist nets or harp traps, handle, identify, band, radio tag, and collect hair samples.</td>
<td>New.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PER 0002076</td>
<td>California Carnivores, Sebastopol, CA</td>
<td>Pinguicula ionantha (Godfrey’s butterwort), Sarracenia oreophila (green pitcher plant), Sarracenia rubra ssp. alabamensis (Alabama canebrake pitcher plant), and Sarracenia rubra ssp. jonesii (mountain Sweet pitcher plant).</td>
<td>California</td>
<td>Interstate commerce.</td>
<td>Sale of artificially propagated specimens in interstate commerce.</td>
<td>New.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>PER 0002667 ..........</td>
<td>Mitchell D. Kriege, Erlanger, KY.</td>
<td><strong>Species:</strong> Spectaclecase (Cumberlandia monodonta), fanshell (Cyprogenia stegaria), dromedary pearlymussel (Dromus dromas), Cumberlandian combshell (Epioblasma brevidens), oyster mussel (Epioblasma capsaeformis), purple cat's paw (purple cat's paw pearlymussel) (Epioblasma obliquata obliquata), white cat's paw (pearlymussel) (Epioblasma obliquata perobliqua), northern rifleshell (Epioblasma torulosa rangiana), tubercled blossom (pearlymussel) (Epioblasma torulosa torulosa), snuffbox (Epioblasma triqueta), cracking pearlymussel (Hemistena lata), pink mucket (pearlymussel) (Lampsilis abrupta), Higgins eye (pearlymussel) (Lampsilis higginii), ring pink (mussel) (Obovaria retusa), white wartyback (pearlymussel) (Plethobasus cooperianus), sheepnose mussel (Plethobasus cyprhus), clubshell (Pleurobema clava), James spiny mussel (Pleurobema collina), rough pigtoe (Pleurobema plenum), fat pochepook (Potamilus capax), fluted kidneyshell (Psychobranchus subtentus), rabbitsfoot (Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica), winged mapleleaf (Quadrula fragosa), rayed bean (Villosa fabalis), and Cumberland bean (pearlymussel) (Villosa trabalis).</td>
<td>Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin.</td>
<td>Presence/absence surveys.</td>
<td>Capture, handle, identify, and release ...</td>
<td>New.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TE 66445B—1 .............</td>
<td>Angelina D. Fowler, Nashville, TN.</td>
<td><strong>Species:</strong> Blue shiner (Cyprinella caerulea), boulder darter (Etheostoma wisconsinense), and snail darter (Percina tanasi); <strong>FISH:</strong> Nashville crayfish (Oncorhynchus mykiss); <strong>CRAYFISH:</strong> Nashville crayfish (Oncorhynchus mykiss).</td>
<td>Alabama and Tennessee</td>
<td>Presence/absence surveys.</td>
<td>Capture, handle, identify, and release ...</td>
<td>Renewal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PER 0003043 ..........</td>
<td>National Audubon Society, Moss Point, MS.</td>
<td><strong>Species:</strong> Green (Chelonia mydas), Kemp's ridley (Lepidochelys kempi), hawksbill (Eretmochelys imbricata), leatherback (Dermochelys coriacea), loggerhead (Carettat caretta), and olive ridley (Lepidochelys olivacea) sea turtles.</td>
<td>Harrison County, Mississippi</td>
<td>Nest monitoring</td>
<td>Locate and mark nests, excavate nests following hatchling emergence, and inventory hatched nests.</td>
<td>New.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Copperhead Environmental Consulting, Inc., Paint Lick, KY.

FISH: Kentucky arrow darter (Etheostoma spilotum), Cumberland darter (Etheostoma susanae), and blackside dace (Phoxinus cumberlandensis); FRESHWATER MUSSELS: Cumberland elktoe (Alasmidonta atropurpurea), spectaclecase (Cumberlandia monodonta), fanshell (Cyprogenia stegaria), dromedary pearlymussel (Dromus dromas), Cumberlandian combshell (Epioblasma brevidens), oyster mussel (Epioblasma capsaiformis), yellow blossom (pearlymussel) (Epioblasma florentina florentina), tan riffleshell (Epioblasma florentina walkeri), purple cat's paw (purple cat's paw pearlymussel) (Epioblasma obliquata obliquata), northern riffleshell (Epioblasma torulosa rangiana), green blossom (pearlymussel) (Epioblasma torulosa gubernaculum), tubercled blossom pearlymussel (Epioblasma torulosa torulosa), snuffbox (Epioblasma triqueta), turgid blossom pearlymussel (Epioblasma turgidula), finerayed pigtoe (Fusconaia cuneolus), shiny pigtoe (Fusconaia cor), cracking pearlymussel (Hemistena lata), pink mucket (pearlymussel) (Lampsis abrupta), scaleshell mussel (Lepidodea leptodon), ring pink (mussel) (Obovaria retusa), littlewing pearlymussel (Pegias tabula), white wartyback (pearlymussel) (Plethobasus cicatricosus), orangefoot pimpleback (pearlymussel) (Plethobasus cooperianus), sheeponose mussel (Plethobasus cyphus), clubshell (Pleurobema clava), James spinymussel (Pleurobema collina), southern clubshell (Pleurobema decium), rough pigtoe (Pleurobema plenum), slabside pearlymussel (Pleurovonia dolabrata), fat pocketbook (Potamilus capax), fluted kidneyshell (Psychobranchus subtentus), rabbitsfoot (Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica), rough rabbitsfoot (Quadrula cylindrica strigillata), Appalachian monkeyface (pearlymussel) (Quadrula sparsa), nayed bean (Villosa labialis), purple bean (Villosa perpurbarea), and Cumberland bean (pearlymussel) (Villosa trabalis); CRAYFISH: Big Sandy crayfish (Cambarus callianus).

John W. Lamb, Arnold Air Force Base, TN.

Gray bat (Myotis grisescens), Indiana bat (Myotis sodalis), and northern long-eared bat (Myotis septentrionalis).
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PER 0004778 ..........</td>
<td>Catherine M. Jachowski, Clemson University, Clemson, SC.</td>
<td>Carolina heelsplitter (<em>Lasmigona decorata</em>).</td>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>Investigation of impediments to recruitment.</td>
<td>Collect glochidia from fish fins and gills to sacrifice for DNA analysis, release captive-reared individuals produced at Orangeburg National Fish Hatchery into silos for growth and survival monitoring that includes weekly handling and measuring.</td>
<td>New.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TE 54891B–1 ..........</td>
<td>Luke E. Dodd, Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond, KY.</td>
<td>Gray bat (<em>Myotis grisescens</em>), Indiana bat (<em>Myotis sodalis</em>), and northern long-eared bat (<em>Myotis septentrionalis</em>).</td>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>Presence/absence surveys and studies to document habitat use.</td>
<td>Enter hibernacula or maternity roost caves, salvage dead bats, capture with mist nets and harp-traps, handle, identify, collect hair, band, attach radio-transmitters, swab, and wing-punch.</td>
<td>Renewal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TE 237537–2 ..........</td>
<td>Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, MO.</td>
<td>Price’s potato bean (<em>Apios priceana</em>), Cumberland sandwort (<em>Arenaria cumberlandensis</em>), Mead’s milkweed (<em>Asclepias meadii</em>), Guthrie’s (=Pye’s) ground-plum (<em>Astragalus bilulatus</em>), decurrent false aster (<em>Boltonia decurrens</em>), Cumberland rosemary (<em>Conradina verticillata</em>), leafy prairie clover (<em>Dalea foliosa</em>), tiny tim (<em>Geocarpon minimum</em>), Virginia sneezeweed (<em>Helenium virginicum</em>), fleshyfruit gladecress (<em>Leavenworthia crassa</em>), Mohr’s Barbarea’s button (<em>Marshallia mohrii</em>), Missouri bladderpod (<em>Physaria filiformis</em>), Short’s bladderpod (<em>Physaria glabracea</em>), Virginia spiraea (<em>Spiraea virginiana</em>), running buffalo clover (<em>Trifolium stoloniferum</em>), and Tennessee yellow-eyed grass (<em>Xyris tennesseensis</em>).</td>
<td>On lands under Federal jurisdiction in Alabama, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.</td>
<td>Ex situ seed banking, artificial propagation, conservation research, educational display, and genetic analyses.</td>
<td>Remove and reduce to possession (collect) seeds and leaves.</td>
<td>Renewal/Amendment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TE 59798B–2</td>
<td>Daguna Consulting, LLC, Rochester, MN.</td>
<td>Dwarf wedgemussel (<em>Alasmidonta heterodon</em>), yellow lance (<em>Elliptio lanceolata</em>), and James spinymussel (<em>Pleurobema collina</em>).</td>
<td>Presence/absence surveys.</td>
<td>Capture, handle, identify, measure, age by examining growth rings, sex, photograph, PIT-tag or plastic shell tag, mark, and release.</td>
<td>Amendment.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>TE 13910A–3</td>
<td>Terry L. Derting, Murray State University, Murray, KY.</td>
<td>Gray bat (<em>Myotis grisescens</em>), Indiana bat (<em>Myotis sodalis</em>), northern long-eared bat (<em>Myotis septentrionalis</em>), Virginia big-eared bat (<em>Corynorhinus townsendi virginianus</em>), and Ozark big-eared bat (<em>Corynorhinus townsendi ingens</em>).</td>
<td>Presence/absence surveys, habitat use studies, population monitoring, and studies to evaluate potential impacts of white-nose syndrome or other threats.</td>
<td>Enter hibernacula or maternity roost caves, salvage dead bats, capture with mist nets and harp-traps, handle, identify, collect hair, band, attach radio-transmitters, light-tag, swab, and wing-punch.</td>
<td>Renewal.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TE 34778A–3</td>
<td>U.S. Geological Survey, Blacksburg, VA.</td>
<td>Gray bats (<em>Myotis grisescens</em>), Indiana bat (<em>Myotis sodalis</em>), northern long-eared bat (<em>Myotis septentrionalis</em>), and Virginia big-eared bat (<em>Corynorhinus townsendi virginianus</em>).</td>
<td>Presence/absence surveys, habitat use studies, population monitoring, and studies on potential impacts of white-nose syndrome or other threats.</td>
<td>Enter hibernacula or maternity roost caves, salvage dead bats, capture with mist nets or harp traps, handle, identify, collect hair samples, band, radio tag, light-tag, swab, and wing-punch.</td>
<td>Renewal.</td>
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<tr>
<td>TE 84997D–0</td>
<td>James V. Freeman, Williston, FL.</td>
<td><em>Cereus eriophorus var. fragrans</em> (fragrant prickly-apple) and *Harrisia (= Cereus) aboriginum (= granulosum) (aboriginal prickly-apple).</td>
<td>Interstate commerce.</td>
<td>Sell artificially propagated plants in interstate commerce.</td>
<td>New.</td>
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<tr>
<td>TE 087191–6</td>
<td>Sandhills Ecological Institute, Southern Pines, NC.</td>
<td>Red-cockaded woodpecker (<em>Picoides borealis</em>).</td>
<td>Disease research.</td>
<td>Capture and recapture birds that exhibit Avian Keratin Disorder to monitor their fate in the population.</td>
<td>Amendment.</td>
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<tr>
<td>PER 0009923 ..........</td>
<td>South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, Columbia, SC.</td>
<td>Carolina heel splitter (<em>Lasmigona decorata</em>).</td>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>Captive propagation for research and reintroduction.</td>
<td>Capture, hold in captivity for more than 45 consecutive days, toxicity testing and other studies, and reintroduction.</td>
<td>New.</td>
</tr>
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I. Background and Authority

Section 15 of the Wagner-Peyser Act, 29 U.S.C. 49 l–2, as amended by section 308 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2014 (WIOA), Public Law 113–128, requires the Secretary of Labor (Secretary) to establish and maintain the WIAC.

The statute, as amended, requires the Secretary, acting through the Commissioner of Labor Statistics and the Assistant Secretary for Employment and Training, to formally consult at least twice annually with the WIAC to address: (1) Evaluation and improvement of the nationwide workforce and labor market information system established by the Wagner-Peyser Act, and of the statewide systems that comprise the nationwide system, and (2) how the Department and the States will cooperate in the management of those systems. The Secretary, acting through the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and the Employment and Training Administration (ETA), and in consultation with the WIAC and appropriate Federal agencies, must also develop a 2-year plan for management of the system, with subsequent updates every two years thereafter. The statute generally prescribes how the plan is to be developed and implemented, outlines the contents of the plan, and requires the Secretary to submit the plan to designated authorizing committees in the House and Senate.

By law, the Secretary must “seek, review, and evaluate” recommendations from the WIAC, and respond to the recommendations in writing to the WIAC. The WIAC must make written recommendations to the Secretary on the evaluation and improvement of the workforce and labor market information system, including recommendations for the 2-year plan. The 2-year plan, in turn, must describe WIAC recommendations and the extent to which the plan incorporates them.

The WIAC accomplishes its objectives by, for example: (1) Studying workforce and labor market information issues; (2) seeking and sharing information on innovative approaches, new technologies, and data to inform employment, skills training, and workforce and economic development decision making and policy; and (3) advising the Secretary on how the workforce and labor market information system can best support workforce development, planning, and program development.

II. Structure

The Wagner-Peyser Act at section 15(d)(2)(B), requires the WIAC to have 14 representative members, appointed by the Secretary, consisting of:

(i) Four members who are representatives of lead State agencies with responsibility for workforce investment activities, or State agencies described in Wagner-Peyser Act Section 4 (agency designated or authorized by Governor to cooperate with the Secretary), who have been nominated by such agencies or by a national Start Printed Page 39021 organization that represents such agencies;

(ii) Four members who are representatives of the State workforce and labor market information directors affiliated with the State agencies responsible for the management and oversight of the workforce and labor market information system as described in Wagner-Peyser Act Section 15(e)(2), who have been nominated by the directors;

(iii) One member who is a representative of providers of training services under WIOA section 122 (Identification of Eligible Providers of Training Services);

(iv) One member who is a representative of economic development entities;

(v) One member who is a representative of businesses, who has been nominated by national business organizations or trade associations;

(vi) One member who is a representative of labor organizations, who has been nominated by a national labor federation;

(vii) One member who is a representative of local workforce development boards, who has been nominated by a national organization representing such boards; and

(viii) One member who is a representative of research entities that use workforce and labor market information.

The Secretary must ensure that the membership of the WIAC is geographically diverse, and that no two members appointed under clauses (i), (ii), and (vii), above, represent the same State. Each member will be appointed for a term of three years and the Secretary will not appoint a member for any more than two consecutive terms. Any member whom the Secretary appoints to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of the predecessor’s term will be appointed only for the remainder of that term. Members of the WIAC will serve on a voluntary and generally uncompensated basis, but will be reimbursed for travel expenses to attend WIAC meetings, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by the Federal travel regulations. All WIAC members serve at the pleasure of the Secretary. Members may be appointed, reappointed, or replaced, and their terms may be extended, changed, or terminated at the Secretary’s discretion. A member’s excessive absence from WIAC meetings may result in the member’s removal and replacement.


Suzan G. LeVine,
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Employment and Training Administration.

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NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[NRC–2021–0001]

Sunshine Act Meetings

TIME AND DATE: Weeks of July 12, 19, 26, August 2, 9, 16, 2021.